

attends Rice University, and I am proud that she has chosen to be a part of this outstanding academic institution. Not only is Rice University one of the Nation's top-ranking schools, Rice University students have distinguished themselves by creating a unique academic atmosphere that provides a well-rounded educational experience.

The win at this year's College World Series marks the first national championship for a Rice University sports team, but with the hard work and the discipline shown by the group of student athletes, I have no doubt that this is only the first of many accomplishments and championships. Congratulations, Rice University.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

(Mr. GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to place in the RECORD a statement in offering my congratulations to the Rice University baseball team for winning the College World Series.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to the Rice University Baseball team. An exemplary group of young men, the Rice team won its first baseball national championship this year and showed the true grit needed to win the College World Series.

The Owls have been no stranger to the College World Series, appearing with the best of college baseball for 4 out of the last 7 years. The championship eluded them, however, until this year when they finished the regular season with an impressive 58–12 record. Thirty of those wins came during a remarkable winning streak.

And being a University of Houston graduate, it pains me to admit that the Owls' streak began with a 3–0 win over my beloved Cougars. However, if we had to lose to a cross-town rival, I'm glad that it was one who went on to win the national championship.

The national championship was even sweeter for Houstonians considering that the Owls crushed a Stanford team that had made its third trip to the finals in the past 4 years. And in winning the final game 14–2, the Rice team secured the largest margin of victory in any College World Series final game. Without a doubt, Rice's national championship is a well-deserved honor for a first-rate team.

My congratulations go out to the Owls, along with my best wishes for a successful 2004 season in defense of their title.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank, again, the gentleman from California for her kind remarks and the other speakers today, and certainly the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL) for authoring this resolution. I will dare to speak on behalf of all Rice alumni and say to Coach Graham and to the team, congratulations and thank you from the bottom of our hearts. The first-ever NCAA championship is a big thing to the alumni community and Rice University.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEUGEBAUER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KLINE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 379.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERMISSION TO HAVE UNTIL 6 A.M. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 2003 TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 6, ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2003

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until 6 a.m. on November 18, 2003 to file a conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 6) to enhance energy conservation and research and development, to provide for security and diversity in the energy supply for the American people, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

#### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF JONESTOWN AND THE DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN LEO RYAN

(Mr. LANTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is the 25th anniversary of the massacre at Jonestown where more than 900 people lost their lives to the sick cause of a sociopath masquerading as a visionary.

Among the victims was my distinguished predecessor and good friend, Congressman Leo Ryan, the first Member of Congress ever killed in the line of duty. He was gunned down along with four others of his delegation whom he led to investigate reports of human rights abuses in the jungles of Guyana.

Mr. Speaker, while we continue to struggle to understand such events, let us also continue to commemorate the people they affect.

I would like to ask all of my colleagues for a moment of silence to remember our fallen colleague, my predecessor representing the San Francisco peninsula in Congress, Congressman Leo Ryan, and to honor his work for justice and human rights.

Mr. Speaker, November 18, is the 25th anniversary of the massacre at Jonestown. A quarter century ago, more than 900 people lost their lives to the sick cause of a sociopath masquerading as a visionary.

Among the victims was Congressman Leo Ryan, the first Member of Congress ever killed

in the line of duty. He was gunned down, along with four others of the delegation that he led to investigate reports of human rights abuses at a compound in the jungles of Guyana. Ten members of his group were wounded, some of them seriously, including California State Senator Jackie Speier, who was then a member of Congressman Ryan's staff.

In addition to those who died, thousands more were directly affected by the Jonestown tragedy: the grieving family members and friends of those who had misplaced their faith in the so-called Peoples Temple led by Jim Jones.

Mr. Speaker, survivors of that misguided movement, as well as relatives of Leo Ryan and of others who died, are gathering in Foster City, California, in a park that bears Congressman Ryan's name. They will consider his gifts and accomplishments as a public servant, and they will carry on with the struggle to make sense of the events that cut short his life and those of so many others.

Leo Ryan dedicated his life to protecting the oppressed. Elected to the California State Assembly in 1962, he was so moved by the conditions that led to the Watts Riots two years later that he volunteered as a substitute schoolteacher in Watts while the community rebuilt itself. This was typical of Leo Ryan: Confronted with a complex situation of social injustice, he insisted on getting his facts firsthand. In 1970, after hearing about abuses against convicts in California's top-security institutions, he spent a week undercover behind bars in Folsom Prison to see for himself how they were treated.

Mr. Speaker, this hands-on approach characterized Leo Ryan's work here in Congress, where he served on the Foreign Affairs Committee. In early 1978, concerns had been raised about U.S. citizens being held against their will in Guyana; stories were filtering out about beatings and forced rehearsals for mass suicides. When constituents brought the issue to Leo Ryan's attention, he took action.

There were warnings, but characteristically, Congressman Ryan was undeterred. He moved with caution, yet without trepidation, to organize a trip to Guyana. And to alert the world to what he expected to find, he brought along with him a handful of journalists, as well as members of the Concerned Relatives group whose loved ones were in the thrall of Jim Jones. But after challenging Jones and confirming some of his concerns, Leo Ryan, three of the journalists and a defector from the Peoples Temple were to lose their lives on a jungle airstrip as the cataclysm at Jonestown began.

What lessons can be drawn from these experiences, Mr. Speaker? What can we conclude when we continue to see the rise of aberrant social groups that use violence to control their members, and are capable of unleashing brutality upon the world?

Jim Jones' methods of control mirror those of totalitarian leaders throughout history. He created a cult of personality centered on himself, demanded absolute obedience, isolated those who surrounded him from their former lives, and instilled in them a profound sense of paranoia about the outside world.

The Peoples Temple's members were manipulated to see in it whatever they wanted it to be. It was a self-help group for some, for others a religious movement, and for many it represented a new means to address society's